The Time Piece.

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Literary.

FROM THE BEE.

CURIOSITIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

To Mr. Gardiner Baker, at the Museum, New-York.

HAVING detailed the origin of the Vegetable Insect, I shall now proceed to give an account of

FLYING SPIDERS.

From the manner in which we see their webs fastened from one tree or house to another, I suspected they possessed this faculty; but was never confirmed in it, till an observing neighbour informed me that he had seen one fly from the stoop in which he was sitting into the air untill he lost sight of it. Some time after I was myself a witness to this phenomenon. I saw the spider on a stake, busily employed in forming fringes or narrow wings with his web upon two legs on each side. When this was finished he fastened one end of the web to the stake, then starting from the post, with a tremulous motion of these artificial wings, he flew to another post about 19 feet distant, and from thence to the corner of a barn 37 feet further, being 11 feet higher than the place from which he started; he then passed backward and forward several times doubling the the line, as knowing that "a threefold cord is not easily broken." They generally fly in warm nights, when the air is dense and they can fly the easier, as may be concluded from finding webs across the street in the morning where there was none the night before.

These spiders, I imagine, have some kind of an idea of the form they are to assume after their leaving their first body, which is that of the *mud wasp*, a species of wasp which breeds in those nests made of mud in the form of graves, and stuck to the inside of the roofs of houses, &c. The manner of their transformation is as follows: these wasps, which have a long black body, with a slim middle, and deep blue wings, which they keep constantly in a flirting motion, run about in quest of these spiders, who make no resistance when found. but fold their legs with resignation and quietly suffer themselves to be carried off. The wasp then places them in these nests, or graves, in numbers from 7 to 13 in each apartment, who all dissolve into one mass, from which is produced a white maggot, which soon has legs, and last wings, thus becoming a complete wasp, of the same kind that brought the spiders there. There are different species of wasps, who have each a different kind of spider to derive their existence from: the poison of the spider probably going into the sting of the wasp and the shells or skins of the spiders only remaining unrevived. There is also a smaller kind of wasp, with yellow streaks round their bodies, who are seen to bring green worms into houses, and deposit in worm-holes in the wainscotting or partitions, closing the holes with clay; these worms becoming wasps of the like species.

Here we see a complete transmigration of bodies, if not (according to the Pythagorean system) of souls. Nay, what is more wonderful, we see the whole substance and faculties of six or twelve complete living insects transformed into a single animal of another species. Is not this continued existence in a change of forms, resurrection and immortality exemplified? But I will confine myself to matters of fact, and leave others to make reflections.

It is observed of these kinds of spiders, that they are incapable of generating untill they are transformed, as is the case with caterpillars, who know no distinction of sexes before they are changed to butterflies. It is also curious to observe ants, who at the proper season are furnished with wings, with which they mount in the air for a time sufficient for the purpose of generation, and then return to the earth, and having no further use for their wings, break them off with their hind legs, and creep about as usual.

Some what singular is the manner in which a species of musquito make their entrance into life. I observed, in the month of July, a number of these insects, which kept constantly increasing, playing on the surface of a fresh water spring. These were produced from an egg which lay at the bottom, enveloped in a glutinous substance covered with leaves and mud, from which they first put forth their heads and a few legs, crawling about till they had extricated themselves so far as to rise to the surface with their shell, from which, after swimming and struggling with sometimes one and often both wings loose some of their flying brethren would seize hold and liberate them, and they would rise and join the happy throng.

I have likewise remarked several uncommon circumstances respecting the tribe of *locusts*. The common sort, which visits us every year, sing under their breast, about the middle of their body, as may be discovered by dipping them in water while singing in your fingers. But the most extraordinary species of this insect is that which make their appearance every seventeenth year, or about as often as the planets in general perform their revolutions. They are seldom found in open countries; but in woods it is sometimes difficult for people to understand each other on account of their noise which they make by singing under each wing. They are supposed to be the same kind which plagued Pharaoh, by their coming in such multitudes and disappearing so suddenly. They destroy young saplings by ploughing into the tender twigs with a trunk like a spear: into these incisions they deposit their eggs which the next year become a kind of maggot, or worms which the third year produces a small fly, from which on the fourth year proceeds another maggot, which I observed to increase in size, but lost all further track of their various transactions, until the sixteenth year, which brings a large white worm, with two large claws near its head, and on the seventeenth year, the aforesaid locust appears again, after having existed sixteen years in as many various forms, regularly assuming a different shape every year. Indeed I have seen a few scattering ones appear in nine years, but know not how to account for it.

How wonderful are these things! Shall the incomprehensible *Homo-ensiad*, after a series of transmigrations, ever return to his present exalted station? Or is the only revolution he is destined to perform, simply "from dust to dust?"

TAX ON HOUSES, LANDS, & SLAVES.

The Committee of Ways and Means, instructed to enquire whether any and what additional revenues will be wanted for the public service, having taken the subject into consideration,

REPORT—

THAT in their opinion it will be necessary to raise the sum of two millions of dollars, by a tax on lands, houses and slaves, to be apportioned among the several states, according to the constitutional rule, and on the basis of the last census; the mode of assessment and collection to be uniform throughout the United States.

That opinion they have founded on a view of the probable amount of the ordinary expenditure of the present year, and of revenue from the existing taxes, presented by certain statements from the Secretary of the Treasury, which, together with the letter of the committee to him on that subject, and his answer, are subjoined to this report.

From these statements it appears, that the ordinary expenditure of the present year, making an allowance of one hundred thousand dollars for occasional grants, and one hundred and thirty thousand for re-imbursing the unfunded registered debt, and the payment of old accounts, will amount to six millions, nine hundred and twenty six thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars.

And that the revenue from existing taxes, stating the impost and tonnage duties at seven hundred thousand dollars, will amount to eight millions, eleven thousand, eight hundred and ninety seven dollars.

The impost and tonnage are stated at something more than five hundred thousand dollars below the actual receipts of last year, which were seven millions, five hundred and forty nine thousand, six hundred and forty nine dollars: an abatement which the Secretary has thought it prudent to make on account of the effects likely to be produced on this great branch of the revenue by the depredations on our commerce. The internal revenues are stated higher, by a sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, than the actual receipts of the last year, which were five hundred and seventy five thousand, four hundred and ninety one dollars—This increase the Secretary supposes may be expected from an improved mode of collection.

The stamp duties are stated at two hundred thousand dollars annually; an estimate which the committee conceive to be sufficiently moderate.

Taking the total amount of revenue from all the present branches of it, to be eight millions, eleven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars, as above stated, and deducting that of ordinary expenditure, taken at six millions, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars, there will be a clear surplus in the present year of one million, eighty five thousand, four hundred and thirty seven dollars, which if left unappropriated, would go to the discharge of the public debt, but may be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expenses voted during the present session.

These expenses consist of the following items:—Fortifications, three hundred and forty thousand dollars. Fabrication or purchase of arms, cannon and military stores, nine hundred thousand dollars. Naval armament, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. New regiment of artilery, one hundred and seventy two thousand, one hundred and forty three dollars—Making an aggregate of two millions, three hundred and sixty two thousand, one hundred and forty three dollars.

To this it will be proper to add, a sum, probably not exceeding forty thousand dollars, for quarter masters, and for contingent expences attending the new regiment of artilery. And should the bill now before the House, for providing gallies, be agreed to an expense of eighty thousand dollars, will be incurred on that account. These two sums, added to the former will raise the aggregate of extraordinary expences, to two millions, four hundred and eighty two thousand one hundred and forty two dollars.

The committee have not taken into view the expences which may be incurred for the military defence of the country, either by a provisional army, or detachments of militia. It is certain, however that which ever of those modes may be preferred, a considerable expence, in case of actual service, must be incurred; it will be for the house to decide, how far a provision for this expence ought now to be contemplated.

Neither have the committee taken into their estimate, a provision for the deferred debt; the interest and extinguishing annuity on which, amounting to one million, one hundred and forty-six thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars, will become payable in the year 1801; nor for the heavy instalments on the foreign debt, which will become due in the years 1802. 1803 and 1804. But they conceive it is of use to state, that those instalments, joined to the interest, which in this year, are only six hundred thousand and forty-one dollars, will amount, in the year 1802, to one million, nine hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and thirty one dollars;—in the year 1803, to two millions, six hundred and forty-one thousand, four hundred and fifty-three dollars;—and in the year 1804, to two millions, fifty-two thousand, six hundred and twenty-three dollars—After which, they decline to one million, thirteen thousand, two hundred and thirty-two dollars, in the year 1807;—and to two hundred and fifty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty dollars, in 1808, when the debt will be extinguished. Hence it appears, that in the year 1801, the ordinary expence will be encreased one million, one hundred and forty six thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars—and in the year 1803, to the amount of three millions, seven hundred and eighty seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the sums payable, in that year, on the foreign and deferred debts;—which sums it will be necessary to provide, in those years, above the amount of the present ordinary expenditure.

To meet the above mentioned extraordinary expences, amounting to two millions four hundred and eighty two thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars, congress has no present funds, beyond the surplus already stated, and amounting to one million, eighty five thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars, which being deducted from the aggregate of extraordinary expences, leaves a balance of one million, three hundred and ninety-six thousand, seven hundred and five dollars, to be provided by new revenue.

The committee would also observe, that two instalments on the debts to the bank of the United States, amounting to four hundred thousand dols. & not continued on loan, will become due on the 31st of December in the present year. It will be for the House to consider how far provision for the discharge of those instalments ought now to be made. Should such provision be considered as necessary, it will raise the amount to be provided for by new revenues to the sum of one million, seven hundred and ninety-six thousand, three hundred and five dollars.

This sum, it will be observed, falls considerably short of the proposed tax,—but in the present circumstances of the country with such probability of increased expenses, such possibility, not to say probability, of defalcation in the greatest branch of the present revenue, the impost and tonnage duty; and [illegible]

their aid; the advocates of literary improvement are invited to rally their forces, and the friends of virtue, patriotism and benevolence are solicited to come forward and support an association calculated to disseminate knowledge, and advance the great interests of the community.

To prosecute with advantage any particular object, it is necessary that order be observed; otherwise, the best institutions must degenerate and sink into obscurity. It is one of the great laws of nature, and without a due observance of its rules, nothing can be pursued with success, or insure satisfaction to the diligent investigator of truth. The moderate, reasonable men of all parties are earnestly solicited to exert their influence in assuaging the passions of the young, thoughtless and rash; in calming the tempestuous sea of popular commotion, and allaying the heat of the intemperate, turbulent and clamorous. As Americans, let us be united, as freemen, cool, deliberate and firm, and as lovers of improvement, candid, liberal and orderly. Let it not be said, that the inhabitants of New York are too petulant and boisterous to maintain a society for free debate, where questions of a general nature may be discussed with temper and propriety. To suppose the contrary, would be a reflection on the good sense and judgment of the citizens of a metropolis, hitherto remarkable for their observance of order and decorum.

Let charity and mutual forbearance cast a veil over past transactions, and bury in oblivion the occurrences which cannot reflect much credit on any description of persons. Laying aside party contentions, let all be united as true Americans in endeavouring to promote and secure the freedom, prosperity and independence of our common country; and when meeting together at the Society for Free Debate, let us consider each other as brethren of the same family, members of one body, and fellow citizens of the great republic of America. Assembling for the purpose of mutual entertainment and improvement, let us lend our aid in promoting the original design of the institution; and strive to make it a source of instruction, pleasure and advantage.

The Dispatches from our Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress on Friday, consist of a letter dated February 7, which enclosed a copy of a Memorial to the Minister of Foreign Relations, delivered on the 31st January—This Memorial is lengthy, and contains a discussion of all the subjects of dispute between the French government and that of the United States.

In the letter of the 7th February, our Envoys say, "We have not yet received any answer to this communication, and should no notice be taken of it in a few days, we shall apply in a more explicit manner for our passports."

On Friday the house were employed chiefly in discussing the resolutions sent from the Senate, granting leave to Mr. Pinckney, our late minister in the courts of Great Britain and Spain, to receive the presents offered to him by those courts. After a debate which continued most of the sitting, the resolutions were disagreed to in the committee of the whole 44 to 38; and in the house (the yeas and nays being called) 49 to 37. Mr. Sewall from the committee to whom was referred the bill for raising a provisional army, reported the bill with sundry amendments, which, with the bill were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The usual motion for adjournment to Monday was made, but negatived 42 to 33.

Capt. Davis, arrived at Boston, from London, informs, that March 25th, off Ireland, he spoke a British fishing vessel, just out of port, the capt. of which said, that news had been received of the capture of three French frigates and forty transports, on their way from Dunkirk to Brest, by a British squadron.

On Saturday, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means, proposing a direct tax on lands, houses and slaves. The resolutions recommended by the committee of ways and means, were agreed upon, after the blank was filled with two millions, and an amendment adopted, proposed by Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) to limit the appointment of the tax according to the last census, only until a new one can be taken, and providing that a new census ought to be immediately made of the inhabitants of the several states agreeably to the constitution. The committee rose, and reported their agreement to the resolutions, when Mr. D. Foster moved to strike out the word *annually* (which if carried would have the effect to confine the tax to one year, unless the act was at the expiration of that time continued.) This motion gave rise to a debate which occupied the remainder of the sitting, and upon which no question was taken; for the debate having continued till past three, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.—The motion was supported by Messrs. Gallatin, and B. Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Sitgreaves, S. Smith, Harper, and Otis.

On the 10th of April, the ice in the river St. Lawrence yielded up its strength, and was broken in pieces by the slow but safe attacks of spring. A Montreal paper states that the scene was awfully grand, until the approach of immense bodies, rolling over each other, excited in the minds of the inhabitants an alarm for the safety of the houses and other improvements on the river side. Considerable injury was done to them there by its increasing quantity and impetuosity. In a garden situated on the bank, the ice was thrown up to the height of upwards of 30 feet. Apprehensions were entertained that great destruction of property would ensue on the sides of the river between Montreal and Quebec.

From the Boston Chronicle of May 3.

Yesterday arrived ship Herald, captain B. Davis and last evening the Minerva, captain Turner, from London; which place they left the 17th of March. They sailed in company with 60 American vessels, under convoy of a 64 gun ship and a barque.

We have a regular file of London papers, from Jan. 1st to Feb. 27.

It is impossible to publish the various intelligence contained in them, in the present paper—we have received them so late. We shall just touch on generals, and leave the detail until we have more leisure. In truth the Chronicle was nearly prepared, before we received them.

It appears by one article that the begging scheme of the Minister to extort money of the people under the pretext of defending the country, has produced, at a large calculation about two millions sterling, and no more. It was said in the hired papers in this country devoted to the British cause, that they had raised by this kind of contribution, at least fifty millions. This however, is but a small mistake for these true Americans.

In Ireland, British Tyranny is depicted in all its horrors. Even Lord Dunsaney (no Republican by his title) acknowledges this to be the case, in a speech full of spirit, truth and pathos. "What is our present situation (exclaims this honest, well informed Aristocrat!) "Exactly the reverse of what it ought to be, (says he.)" A gloomy despondency pervades every breast. A band of infamous spies and informers, carry terror and dismay thro' all the branches of social intercourse—destroying its security, and poisoning all its charms. In another place he declares that if new measures are not instantly adopted, Ireland is lost to the British nation.

The watch words in Ireland even by the moderate of the royalists—are, a speedy emancipation of the Catholics and a parliamentary reform in the government.

The revolutions of Rome and Switzerland are nearly completed. When this grand and decisive object is effected, the balance of power in Europe will be decidedly in favor of the republican interest.

The new king of Prussia favors the French nation; and is in fear of the Russian power. The boundary of that great and astonishing republic, is now fixed at the Rhine.

The elector of Hanover, is all submission to the French. George the III. appears, like Peachum in the Beggar's Opera to act in a double capacity—for rogues and against them. As elector he truckles to the French and as king he is waging an inexterminable war against them. He has ordered the unhappy French Emigrants to quit his electorate under pain of the rigorous punishment—so says the Courier, of Feb 27.

It is said the French still intend to invade England with an immense army consisting of 300,000 men. The English are obliged to distress their country to repel the danger.

Of the Congress at Rastadt, every measure is favorable to France; and the permanent peace *of the continent* is likely to be the happy effect of her profound policy.

An article under the head of Lausanne in Switzerland says, that the "*bear*" of Berne is overthrown and freedom established on the firm basis of political equality. Hereditary power will never re-erect its horrid front in this emancipated country. All Switzerland is now free.

Every where but in our seaports, does the public confidence in the final success of the French republic, prevail to a greater degree than ever.

Nothing appears about the divisions or discontents in France. The idle tales of disagreements in the directory and the legislature vanish.

Under the head of Hamburgh, the 8th of February, it is said the French have succeeded in that government to the extent of their pretensions. The writer of the letter says that this important seaport is to be shut against British importations. Five millions sterling of British merchandize it is said have been seized.—There is however some uncertainty still in this account.

As another proof of the respect paid to the French republic by their neighbours on the continent—at the Congress of Rastadt the negociations were held in the French language, in opposition to immemorial usage.

NEW THEATRE.

For the Benefit of MRS. HALLAM.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10th,

Will be performed,

A favourite COMEDY, called,

A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

An Address, by way of Prologue to the Play, will be spoken by Mrs. Hallam.

After the Play,

Mr. Williamson will sing a new Song, called.

Hail Columbia—Death or Liberty.

To which will be added,

A Farce (never performed here) called, The

Invasion of England.

SOCIETY FOR FREE DEBATE.

☞ THE Society for Free Debate, will not be opened on Thursday evening next.

Previous to the discussion of any question, notice will be given in some of the papers of this city.

By order of the Committee,

MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Secretary.

May 9.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME strong made CHAIR, with a top, and a fast trotting HORSE, that is used to the Chair—Enquire at No. 46, Broad-street.

May 9. 2w.

THE

Interesting Travels

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning,*" was his answer: But before I had learned from the now the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of control, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

Selected Poetry.

LINES,

Written for the general fast in England, April 1794.

By Edward Rushton.

Is this the far-fam'd spot of earth,
Which gave immortal Milton birth?
Is this the soil where Hampden bled,
And Hampden's tyrant lost his head?
Is this the insulated ground
For men of fearless souls renown'd,
For men who felt *as men should feel*
And nobly grasp'd th' avenging steel,
For men who, rous'd in *Freedom's* sacred cause,
Bar'd the red arm of war, and spurn'd the oppressor's laws?

Yes, patriots, yes—behold the land
Once press'd by many a sturdy band,
By men who shew'd the world, that kings,
Oppress'd to rest, are puny things!
Yes! view *that Britain* now combin'd
With the worst foes of human kind!
Behold her sons, with savage ire
Eager to quench fair freedom's fire!
And mark her goodly sovereign's pious care
Who spreads wide—wasting war, and whets the sword with—prayer.

Shall I, because a poor fork'd thing
Whom *fate*, not *merit*, made a ——,
Has dar'd in slav'ry's cause once more
To drench the earth with British gore,
Shall I, because this scourge would fain
Restore to France oppression's chain,
Shall I implore the *God of peace*
To grant that *slaughter* may increase?
No—*from my soul the war I execrate,*
And would not join the pray'r t' avoid *the felon's fate.*

If o'er the murderer's back you fling
The purple robe that decks a king,
Or 'dizen out a band of thieves
In *crosiers, mitres* and *lawn sleeves*
You'll find, disguise 'em as you will,
That *villains will be villains still,*
So Britons, while your warriors die
In the curst cause of tyranny,
Howe'er you fast—and pray—and whine—and groan
'Tis all an impious cloak,—guilt marks you for her own.

By order of Richard Harrison, esq; Recorder of the City of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Bloodgood of the city of New York, merchant, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Richard Harrison, by Monday, the fourth day of June next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, why an assignment of the said Thomas Bloodgood's estate should not be made, and he be discharged, according to the directions of an act, entitled, "An Act giving relief in cases of Insolvency;" passed the twenty first day of March 1788. Dated this fifth day of April, 1798. Thomas Bloodgood.

E. Leavenworth and Co. petitioning creditors.

April 11. 6w. W.

TO PRINTERS!

For Sale,

AN excellent Printing Press, almost new, with a Marble Stone, of the first quality.

A Font of Small Pica, half worn,	*Wt.*	200
A Font of Long Primer, do.		200
A Font of Brevier. do.		100

For Printing by Subscription,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Prose and Poetical.

By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, similar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. It will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to subscribers at *six shillings* stitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar.*

3. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO those who have read the works of Mrs. Faugeres, annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. Bleecker, not long since published, no recommendation is necessary: Those who admire, and wish to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the perusal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miscellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a separate book, or as a second volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by T. Kirk, No. 112 Chatham street; at the Reading Room, in Water street, and at the different Book-stores in this city.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profession. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-street.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the Shipyards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes, such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice,

March 26. t. f.

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl street, will be moved on the first of May to 153 Broadway, nearly opposite Otswego market.

For Sale at said Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance, besides the following French works —Abrege de l'Histoire Romain avec 49 belles estampes, Esprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publicists des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Moderne, par Herrenschwand, Influence des Passions sur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baisets de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Essai sur le despotisme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, and addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Matthew Gillespy, deceased, are requested to deliver the same at William Cumming's, No. 25 William-street, for settlement; and those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE GILLASPY, Administratrix

March 21. 3taw. 6w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

WASHINGTON FAMILY.

THIS PRINT, executed by E. Savage, of Philadelphia, is now ready for delivery to subscribers, at No. 66, Nassau street. 3t.

May 2.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

THE first year's publication of the *Time Piece* concluded on Wednesday, the 14th inst. All persons indebted for subscriptions or advertisements in said paper, will be pleased to make a settlement. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of M. L. Davis and Co. March 19.

For Publication by Subscription,

A celebrated and much admired new Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 26.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, ndive, cellary, parsely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 16. tf

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HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,

No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale, upon the lowest terms,

MEN'S & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

PROPOSALS,

BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,

Proprietor of the Reading Room,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY,

By Madame Roland,

Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Book-stores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.